

AN LINENS.
ive on hand,
bales and boxes, well
dear terms, for negotiable
Joseph Riddle.

by the box,
in quarter casks,
Coarse Salt,
in small boxes, of super
in boxes,

rt T. Hove & Co.
RENT,
e story Dwelling House with
corner of King and Pa.
sped by Mr. John Ramsey.

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor,
2nd

ery, New-York

of Literature, and for the
city commences drawing
on THE

ay in April next,
es guaranteed by the State

EST PRIZES,
\$25,000
10,000
5,000
2,000
1,000

ferable number of inferior
blanks to a prize.

res at the rate of Eight
R. Gray's book store,
will be raised as the day
April 2.

Mandeville,
d FAIRFAX-STREETS,
KANOBIA:
FOR SALE,
t of WINES, LI
OCERIES, &c.
sisting of

WINES.

Ledoc Laret, in cases of
old frontinac
best wine bitters
India rum
do.
ix and Naples brandy
ry gin
uses
y old
vania rye whiskey

der vinegar
cs
ma honey
retailing molasses

TEAS
of good quality

different qualities
ars, Philadelphia, Bal
and Hamilton's snuff,
warranted)

lives; cassia; pinen
race and ground; Cay
salt-petre.

rice; pearl barley;
phia mustard; basket
floatant indigo; Gear
on; flax; wool; maz
on; brimstone; chalk;
ing paper and twine;
ding lines; demijohns;
brandy wine gunpow
der, [the only real Bri
om F to treble sealed;
Havana segars.
raisins in boxes.

unes; soft shelled al
lent pickles, each on
capers, olives and an
box.
ood allum salt suitable

DAILY BY
NOWDEN,
retractor.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1808.

[No. 2159.]

VOL VIII.

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday

WILL BE SOLD.

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,
On board the ship Commerce, laying at colony
Ramsay's wharf,

About two thousand bushels Isle of May

S A L T.

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.

April 5. dft

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
For SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13. d

HEMP FOR SALE.
I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30. d

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Mcholls, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dft

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber
on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William II. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

Of a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

I acknowledge that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who apprehend said negro & all reasonable expenses paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

NOTICE To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you are called on by the late commissioners to attend in person or by proxy, at Washington, the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a Treasurer and Clerk.

I take the liberty thro' his medium to offer myself a candidate as our Clerk. The advantage to the Alexandrians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as his office is to be kept in Washington, is obvious, and no injury can possibly arise from this arrangement to the Stockholders in the City. It will render unnecessary in case of transfers, that the persons conveying or receiving the conveyance should repair to the clerk's office in the City to have the needful done. True it is, that it may be done by power of attorney; but the trouble and expense attendant thereon is an inconvenience, independent of the necessity of an agent to effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing in Alexandria might be the means of saving that expense and trouble by keeping a transfer book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the promotion of the Bridge, in which I at present own in my own name and those of others, 146 shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a preference over any that has no interest therein. I shall be content to receive whatever emolument the service may be deemed worthy of, or as low as any competitor that may be presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14. d

NOTICE District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Four cases of merchandize, containing two piano fortés, two barrel organs, and four music books,

CASE OF
Seizure & Libel.

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Four cases of merchandize, containing two piano fortés, two barrel organs, and four music books,

CASE OF
Seizure & Libel.

It is Ordered, By the honorable WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the District of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States in and for the district aforesaid, That Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be, and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said four cases of merchandize, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the court, then and there to be held; and that the substance of the libel filed against the said four cases of merchandize together with this order, be published fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house, in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in the said town.

G. DENEALE,
Ck. Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case, charges in substance:

That 4 cases of merchandize, containing 2 piano fortés, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music books, were imported in the ship William & John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Liverpool, into the port of Alexandria, and consigned by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool, to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, merchant.

Forty boxes of white clayed Sugar, ten boxes of brown Sugar and ten tens of Logwood,

CASE OF
Seizure & Libel.

It is Ordered, By the honorable WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States, in and for the district aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be, and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said merchandize, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be held; and that the substance of the said libel filed against the said merchandize, together with this order, be published, fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house, in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14. d29

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Teneriffe

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum

1 do. first quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

50 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for

milkuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, or sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines

Spiritous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

One trunk of WEARING APPAREL,
and one trunk of BOOKS, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 28.

Mechanic Relief Society.

The anniversary meeting of the Mechanic Relief Society, will be held at the old Council Chamber, on Monday 2, at 10 o'clock, forenoon. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President,

John Macleod, Secy.

April 28.

N. B. Those of the members who choose to partake of the Anniversary Dinner will please leave their names with the secretary.

Dinner on the table at 2 o'clock.

New-York Lottery.

YESTERDAY was the tenth day of drawing—the first drawn ticket is a prize of one thousand dollars—the wheel had gained at the close of the ninth day's drawing 9880 dollars: in consequence of which the tickets have risen in value.—The subscriber has a few tickets and shares at Eight Dollars during the present week; but will be raised to Eight Dollars Fifty Cents on Monday next.—A whole ticket, two halves, or four quarters, given in exchange for ten dollar prizes.

Robert Gray.

April 26.

LETTER
FROM MR. MONROE.
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
DATED,

RICHMOND, February 8, 1808.

Accompanying the message of the President of the U. States, to Congress, on the 22d March.

[CONTINUED.]

The difficulty to obtain the accommodation which was yielded in the 12th article was extreme. We labored most earnestly to extend it to other powers, without their consenting to reciprocate it in favor of Great Britain; but that could not be accomplished. The British commissioners urged that as Great Britain predominated at sea, and must lose by the concession in any form, it would be unjust for her to make the concessions in their favor, unless they would allow her the advantage of it. Finding that it was impossible to extend the additional limit to other powers, on other terms, we thought it advisable to adopt the arrangement in respect to them conditionally, putting it in their power to accept or reject it, as they thought fit. We flattered ourselves that as they could not lose by it, they would not refuse their assent to an arrangement by which they might gain, especially as it would prove a decided advantage to a friendly power. We deemed it highly important to establish the additional limit in favor of the U. S. from the advantage it might afford their commerce within it, and from the effect which the measure seemed likely to produce on the future conduct of the British squadrons on our coast, by whom it could not fail to be considered as a severe censure on the past.

It is readily admitted that more suitable terms might have been adopted to accomplish the object in view. But it ought to be recollect that as the right of jurisdiction imposes of necessity the obligation of protection, without a special exception to it, there was some difficulty in making an arrangement which should secure to the U. S. the advantage which they desired, and at the same time exempt them from the duty incident to it.

To your 6th objection, little need be added to what is stated on the subject of it, in our letter of January 3d, 1807. As the paper of the British commissioners to which it relates, had no sanction whatever from us, as was fully shewn by the letter, the objection cannot be said to apply to any part of our conduct. The paper was produced by the decree of the emperor of France, of the 21st November, 1806, and was intended by the British commissioners as a reservation or right, to their government, not to ratify the treaty, or not to be precluded, under certain circumstances, in case it did ratify it, from adopting such measures, as it might find necessary, to counteract the restrictions imposed by that decree. The exercise of the right reserved was made dependent on the abandonment of the principle of that decree by the French government, or an assurance from the government of the U. S. or such conduct as would be equivalent, that the pretension would not be submitted to it. We apprized the British commissioners that our government would enter into no engagement whatever, of what it would do, in any case, with another power. Had the treaty been ratified, even without any notice being taken of that paper, it could not have imposed the slightest obligation on the U. S. either to perform any act on their part, or to submit to any on the part of Great Britain. I had supposed, however, in the case of ratification, that we should have been instructed to present to the British government, with the instrument of ratification, a counter declaration to that effect. The whole subject was before our government, with our strong and decided objection to the paper. All that we could do was to transmit it to you, with a correct statement of what had occurred in the negotiation respecting it, which we did. To the government it belonged to take the step which the occasion required, not to us.

Having noticed the objections which are especially stated in your letter of May 20, 1807, and given our view of the several parts of the treaty to which they relate, I shall proceed to make explanatory remarks on the other articles, in order to do justice to the conduct of the American commissioners in regard to them.

ART. 6. You admit that this article is an essential improvement of that on the same subject in the treaty of 1794. It certainly improves it in two important respects: 1st, in that of the navigation of the U. S. and, 2d, in that of duties on American productions carried to the British market. The tonnage on American ships in British ports had been raised to

sterling

per ton, while that on British ships in the ports of the U. S. was only 50 cents, or 2½ d per ton; and the duty on the bulky productions of the U. S. in American bottoms, had been raised to such a height, under the countervailing regulations which the treaty allowed, as to secure, in time of peace, the entire carriage of those productions to British vessels, if, indeed, it did not materially affect the price of the articles themselves. What made it more unfortunate was, that the U. S. could not adopt any measure to remedy those evils without committing a direct and palpable violation of the treaty, as they were bound by it not to raise the existing duties higher than they were at the time the treaty was concluded. Those evils would, however, have been completely done away by this article. By it, the U. S. would have had a right to raise the duty on British vessels to any height to which the British government might raise it on theirs, a check which could not fail to prove adequate to the object, while they had also a right to give what preference they thought fit to their own vessels, which might be done by reducing the duty on them below the tonnage which was imposed on those of Great Britain. This arrangement secured to the U. S. an advantage which Great Britain could not counteract, as the necessary ship is under to avail herself of every resource which she can command to raise revenue for indispensable purposes, renders it impossible for her to make a like discrimination in favor of her own vessels. The inhibition of all discriminating duties, on the productions of the one, and manufactures of the other party, whether they be carried in American or British bottoms, was a stipulation which it was presumed would also prove highly advantageous to the U. S.

The pernicious tendency of that principle was known to you, and we were happy to be able to suppress it.

[To be continued.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 22.

On motion of Mr. Blount the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Storer in the chair, on the bill to erect Plymouth, N. C. into a port of entry, and to change the name of the district of Nanjemoy, &c.

An amendment was added to the bill on motion of Mr. Cutts, including the town of Augusta, in the district of Maine.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Randolph said he really did not suppose the house had agreed to sit in the evening to transact such important business as this, and therefore moved to adjourn.—Negatived.

The bill before mentioned was ordered to a third reading.

The amendments of the senate to the bill concerning certain post roads in the state of Georgia, and the bill concerning invalid pensioners, were taken up and agreed to.

The Speaker had proceeded in reading the bill to authorize the President of the United States to arm and equip the frigates, when

Mr. Nelson moved to postpone it till tomorrow.

The reading being called for by a member, the speaker proceeded in reading the bill.

A question of order having been made whether the bill should be read, after the motion of postponement,

The Speaker decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Nelson appealed from the speaker's decision and called for the yeas and nays on the appeal.

Mr. Garnett moved to adjourn—Negatived.

After a desultory debate of half an hour on the point of order, in the course of which Mr. Randolph made a motion to adjourn which was negative 48 to 29.

Mr. Nelson withdrew his appeal.

The bill was then read the first time, and on the question stated by the speaker that it do now have a second reading—

Mr. Stanford moved to reject the bill.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas the house adjourned.—Half past eight.

Saturday, April 23.

The bill amendatory of the embargo law passed this day by yeas and nays, 70 to 22.

The bill from the senate authorising and requiring the President to equip all the armed vessels of the United States was, after debate, postponed indefinitely by yeas and nays, 52 to 45.

The house adjourned till 5 o'clock.

FIVE O'CLOCK.

The bill to supply the deficit in the appropriations for public buildings in the city of Washington was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Randolph said the house would recollect that a few days past he had given notice of an intention to move for an enquiry into a certain subject, which intention grew out of a fact which he had then stated to the house as having come to his knowledge. He was happy to have it in his power to state that the difficulty had not arisen from fraud, but from

the circumstance that there were two persons of the same name; and that after a great deal of delay and difficulty the business of the party had been accomplished.

The engrossed bill to erect Plymouth, N. Carolina, a port of entry, and to change the name of the district of Nanjemoy to that of St. Mary's, was read the third time and passed, 55 to 7.

The bill from the senate for the relief of George Hunter, was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill in addition to the embargo laws, having been read and the question put, "that the bill pass?"

Mr. Sloan opposed the bill on the ground that it was in its details distressing to the people on the sea coasts, who now patiently acquiesce in the measure of embargo, believing it to be a prudent measure; but who would no doubt become instantly dissatisfied with it.

The question on the passage of the bill was then taken by yeas and nays, and carried, 73 to 26.

Those who voted in the negative on this question are:

Messrs. Boyd, J. Campbell, Culpepper, Davenport, Durell, Ely, Gardner, Garner Goldsborough, Kelly, Key, Lewis, Masters, Milner, Moseley, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph, Rowan, Russell, Sloan, Sturgis, Taggart, Tallmadge, Van Horne, Van Rensselaer—26

The house then took up the unfinished business of yesterday on the bill to authorize the equipment of the frigates.

Mr. Stanford withdrew his motion for rejection.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Stanford moved to postpone it indefinitely, and

Mr. D. R. Williams called for the yeas and nays on the motion.

The question having been taken, there were for the postponement 40, against 51.

The bill was then referred to a committee of the whole.

It was made the order of the day for this day.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, who wished it to be immediately decided, if they were to be saddled with this monstrous thing, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. W. Alston in the chair on the bill.

Mr. Goldsborough wished to leave a discretionary power with the president of the United States, to call into action all the force of U. States, and therefore moved to strike out the words "and required." Negative, 41 to 39.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Milner moved to amend the bill by striking out "and require."

Mr. Goldsborough called for the yeas and nays on the subject.

Mr. Bibb made a motion which superseded that—to postpone the subject indefinitely.

In the course of discussion on this subject in the House and committee of the whole

Mr. D. R. Williams observed that there was a law already in force authorizing the president to keep in employment during peace as many ships as he should think proper. Mr. W. said he had voted against that; but that compared to this bill which contained a positive requisition to the president was but as a mole hill to a mountain. The honorable gentlemen who were the fathers of this navy system, created it to defend commerce. Had we now

asked any commerce to defend? It is embarked. Then why this extravagance?

He declared that he found himself at a loss to find a term sufficiently expressive of his abhorrence of a navy: He would go a great deal further to see it burnt, than extinguish the fire; he wished it was burnt, for it was a curse to the country, and never had been, anything else. What would be the expenditure if the President of the United States does what the bill requires?

We never had enough money in the treasury to effect the object. The 10,000,000 boasted in the treasury at the commencement of the session would not have been

competent; with the embargo system it was absolutely impossible, and they must resort to the old system of internal taxes and loans. He had always voted against these highly federal measures, and thanked his God that he had an opportunity to vote against them again.

Mr. Goldsborough wished to give to the president of the U. S. a discretionary power to call into service our armed vessels to carry into effect our laws. A law had the other day

passed for maintaining peace in the ports and harbors; and another this morning amendatory of the embargo law. For these purposes the armed force of the U. States might be necessary.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE.

THE Man must be acquainted with plantation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO,

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age.

Apply to the

PRINTER.

March 10.

PETITION.

To the honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

THE PETITION of the undersigned merchants, manufacturers, and others, of the city of LONDON, interested in the trade with the U. S. of America.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners contemplate with the greatest anxiety and apprehension the alarming consequences with which they are threatened from certain orders in council, purporting to be issued "for the protection of the trade and navigation of Great Britain;" but on which, they are induced, they must be productive of the most ruinous effects.

Your petitioners are duly sensible of the necessity of making every sacrifice of personal interest, to promote the strength and resources of the country in the present extraordinary crisis of public affairs;

and if the total change introduced into the whole commercial system of this country, and of the world, by the orders in council, could be conducive to so desirable an object; your petitioners, great as their losses must be, would submit without a murmur;

but understanding that these orders are principally, if not wholly, recommended by an opinion, that they will prove beneficial to the commercial interests of this country, they feel it to be their duty, humbly to represent their conviction, that this opinion is founded in error; and that if the prayer of their petition be granted, they shall be able to prove, that they must be productive of the most fatal consequences to the interests, not only of your petitioners, but of the commerce and manufactures of the empire at large.

Your petitioners will abstain from enforcing by any details, their apprehensions, that these measures are likely to interrupt our peace with the U. States of America, our intercourse with which, at all times valuable, is infinitely more so since we are excluded from the continent of Europe.

To this only remaining branch of our foreign intercourse we must now look for a demand for our manufactures, for many of the most important materials for their support; and for supplies of provisions and naval stores necessary for our subsistence and defence.

Your petitioners feel assured that they will be able to prove to the satisfaction of your honorable house that the neutrality of America has been the means of circulating to a large amount, articles of the produce and manufacture of this country, in the dominions of our numerous enemies, to which we have no direct access;

That the annual value of British manufactures exported to the U. S. exceeded millions sterling;

That as our consumption of the produce of that country falls far short of its amount, the only means of paying us must arise from the consumption of the produce of America in other countries, which the operation of the orders in council must interrupt and in some instances totally destroy.

That the people of America even if they remain at peace with us, must by a want of demand for their produce, and by the general distress our measures must occasion, be disabled from paying their debts to this country which may be fairly estimated to amount to the enormous sum of 12 millions sterling.

That the neutrality of America so far from being injurious to the other commercial interests of Great Britain has promoted materially their prosperity.

That the produce of our colonies in the W. Indies, of our empire in the east, and of our fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland, has frequently found a foreign market by this means;

That by the destruction of the neutrality of the only remaining neutral state, all possibility of intercourse with the rest of the world being removed, trade cannot possibly be benefited, by must necessarily be annihilated.

Your petitioners, feeling, as they do most sensibly with their fellow subjects, the pressure of a war in which their commerce has principally been aimed at by the enemy; would scorch to plead their distress in recommendation of measures inconsistent with the honor and substance of their country; but they hopefully rely upon the wisdom of the legislature that this distress shall not be increased by our own errors, and they confidently believe that if they are permitted to illustrate by evidence the facts they here state, and to explain many others which they shall here refrain from enumerating, they cannot fail to establish the conviction with which they are so strongly impressed;

That the commercial interests of particular citizens.

Captain G forms us, the coming out of a ship and a boat of Havana, which certain fish gill boat droppers from.

A passing short time of a frigate or a sloop which the vessel set sail the crew saved, however.

By captain maica, the consumer has received 30 b. of Ma provisions scarce in J. was 25 dollars American v

Alexand

The Gadsby's, to scripton pay gentlemen w names.

From our nations for p natures in towns in and its vicinity upwards of a much greater

A gentle from Lopez that he says Isle of Pue Great Brit. that 20,000 The whole boats. The Helsingborg hostile pur uders and of prepare which would had relative succe.

DISTR ginally bou phia, since ton, had t our coast port of L where, the excellent a been sold.

At the l in demand some spec

The followi passenger are the p other ar YEAS Condit, Gilman, G ledge, M. R. binson, ton, Tiff

NAYS. newson,

The followi laid by house of Pursuit calling on Wilkins, D. Wards, I papers co have alrea

TION.

Commons of the United
Kingdom and Ireland,
ON the undersigned,
manufacturers, and
city of LONDON inter-
ested with the U. S. of

petitioners contemplate
safety and apprehension
with which they
certain orders in com-
munity issued "for the pro-
tection and navigation of Great
Britain, they are induced,
active of the most ruinous
petitions are duly seen
of making every ex-
penses of the country in
dinary crisis of public
total change introduced
commercial system of this
world, by the orders
conducive to so destruc-
tive petitions, great as
would submit without
understanding that these
if not wholly, re-
opinion, that they will
the commercial interest
feel it to be their duty
desert their conviction
founded in error; and
their petition be granted
to prove, that they
of the most fatal con-
cerns, not only of
ut of the commerce and
empire at large.
will abstain from en-
ails, their apprehensions
are likely to interrupt
the U. States of America
with which, at all times
more so since we are
the continent of Europe,
branch of our foreign
now look for a demand
for many of the most
for their support; and
visions and naval stores
subsistence and defence
ers feel assured that they
ve to the satisfaction of
use that the neutrality of
the means of circulation
articles of the produce
of this country, in the do-
merous enemies, to which
access -
value of British manu-
to the U. S. exceeds one
and
umption of the produc-
is far short of that a
means of paying us our
umption of the produc-
orders in council must in
some instances totally de-
of America even if the
with us, must by a want
produce, and by the great
measures must occasion
paying their debts to the
may be fairly estimated a
ormous sum of 12 million
ality of America so fa-
ous to the other commands
Great Britain has pro-
sperity.
e empire in the east; and
o the banks of Newfoundland
ly found a foreign mar-
struction of the neutral
ning neutral state, all pur-
pose with the rest of the
oved, trade cannot pro-
, by must necessarily pro-
ers, feeling, as they do
with their fellow subjects
a war in which their co-
cipally been aimed at
ould scorn to plead the
the honor and substan-
he wisdom of the legi-
ators, and they have
stressed shall not be increased
they are permitted to illus-
re the facts they here state
many others which do
in from enumerating the
establish the conviction, the
so strongly impressed,

That the orders in council are founded
on the most mistaken opinions of the com-
mercial interests of the empire, and must
be particularly fatal to those of your pe-
titioners.

Your petitioners therefore pray that they
may be heard by themselves or counsel at
the bar of this honorable house, and be
permitted to produce evidence in support
of the allegations of their petition; or that
this honorable house will examine into the
true and extent of their grievances in
a mode which may appear advisable,
in a view of affording such relief as this
honorable house in its wisdom may think
proper.

And your petitioners will ever pray:

NEW-YORK, April 26.

Captain Greene, from the Havana, in-
forms us, that on the 12th inst. as he was
coming out of that port, he saw a British
ship and a brig about ten miles to leeward
of Havana, who commenced a heavy fire,
which continued for two hours, and which
he supposes was directed against the Spa-
nish gun boats who were convoying some
droggers from Matanzas.

A passenger in the Cuba states, that a
short time previous to her sailing a British
frigate or a sloop of war, (he does not re-
collect which) was lost at Cabanas, and the
vessel set on fire by the Spaniards before
the crew had left her. They were saved, however, by a British brig.

By captain Dwyer, from Falmouth, Ja-
maica, the editor of the Mercantile Adver-
tiser has received a file of papers to the
30th of March. Capt. D. informs, that
provisions of all kinds were very high and
scarce in Jamaica. Flour at Kingston,
was 25 dollars per barrel. An embargo
was momentary expected to be laid on all
American vessels.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

There will be a PUBLIC DINNER at
Gadsby's, to day, at three o'clock. The sub-
scription paper is lodged at the bar, where
gentlemen wishing to partake will leave their
names.

From our latest English accounts, peti-
tions for peace were in circulation for sig-
natures in all the great manufacturing
towns in the kingdom. In Manchester
and its vicinity the signatures amounted to
upwards of 37,000, and in other places to
a much greater number.

A gentleman who arrived in London
from Copenhagen about the 17th ult. states,
that he saw 10,000 French troops in the
Isle of Funen, which is a small island in the
Great Belt, on their way to Zealand, and that 20,000 more troops were expected.—
The whole were to be conveyed across in
boats. The same gentleman had been at
Helsingburgh and Goteborg since the
hostile purpose of Russia was universally
understood; and he witnessed no degree of
preparation on the part of the Swedes,
which would warrant the reports we have
had relative to their resolution of resist-
ance.

DISTRESS.—An American vessel originally bound from Savannah to Philadelphia, since the embargo, laden with cotton, had the misfortune to be driven off our coast, and was compelled to make the port of Liverpool, in England, in distress, where, however, her cotton came to an excellent market; and where the vessel has been sold.

At the last dates American vessels were
in demand at Liverpool, being taken up on
some speculation to Russia.

SENATE.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the
passage of the bill to authorize and re-
quire the president of the U. S. to cause
to be prepared for service, the frigates &
other armed vessels of the U. S.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson,
Condit, Crawford, Gaillard, Goodrich,
Gilman, Gregg, Hillhouse, Howland, Mil-
 ledge, Mitchell, Pickering, Pope, Reed,
Rabinson, Smith of Md Sumter, Thrus-
ton, Tiffey and White, 21.

NAYS—Messrs. Kitchel, Maclay, Ma-
thewson, Smith of N. Y. and Turner, 5.

The following is a schedule of the papers
laid by Mr. Daniel Clark, before the
house of representatives on the 25th inst.

Pursuant to a resolution of the house,
calling on me for testimony relative to gen.
Wilkinson's receipt of money from the Spa-
niards, I now lay before it some original
papers corroborating the statement which I
have already given.

No. 1. A translation of a letter in Spa-
nish, from Thomas Power, to Don Thom-
as Portell, dated at New Madrid, June
27, 1796, and containing the reasons why
it was proper for Portell to deliver to Pow-
er, without an order in writing from gen.
Wilkinson, a sum of money which had
been placed, for that purpose, in Portell's
hands, by the Spanish government of New
Orleans. The original letter is subjoined
in the hand writing of Power, with which
I am acquainted.

This letter explains the deposition of Mr.
Derbigny, and also makes mention of the
letters in cypher, from general Wilkinson,
to Gayoso, then governor of Natchez, of
which a translation in the hand writing of
Gayoso, has heretofore been laid before
the house. It may be proper to add, that
I am well acquainted with the hand writing
of Gayoso, in which the translation is writ-
ten, and that he has been dead more than
eight years.

No. 2. A translation of Portell's answer
to the foregoing, dated at New Madrid,
on the same day, June 27, 1796. The
original is subjoined, in the hand writing of
Portell, with which I am acquainted.

The object of this correspondence seems
to have been to furnish Portell with the
means of explaining to his superiors his
motives for delivering the money without a
written order.

Nos. 3 and 4, are two original letters in
the hand writing of Philip Nolan, with
which I am acquainted. Nolan was the
confidential agent of gen. Wilkinson in
1796, and has been dead several years.

These two papers are stated by Mr.
Power to be secret instructions given to
him by gen. Wilkinson, after the latter re-
ceived the money from Portell, mentioned
in Nos. 1 and 2.

The instructions, according to Mr. Pow-
er's statement, were given in the hand
writing of Nolan, as a measure of pre-
caution against the danger of detection —
The 640 dollars, of which they make men-
tion, are stated by Mr. Power to be a
part of the sum received for gen. Wilkin-
son of Portell, which Power after his ar-
rival in Kentucky was obliged to use for
the expences of his journey.

No. 5. Is the translation of a letter to
the Baron de Carondelet, from Mr. Thom-
as Power, dated at N. Orleans, May 9,
1797, after his return from Kentucky.—
The original letter in Spanish is subjoined.
It is in Mr. Power's hand writing, with
which I am acquainted. It explains the af-
fair of the 640 dollars, mentioned in the
secret instructions, Nos. 3 and 4, and refers
to, and quotes the instruction of gen. Wil-
kinson.

No. 6. Is the translation of the Baron
de Carondelet's answer to the letter. The
answer is in Spanish, and in the handwrit-
ing of Don Andres Armistio, secretary to
the government, which I know it is sign-
ed by the Baron de Carondelet, with
whose signature I am acquainted.

DANIEL CLARK.

From a London Paper of March 23.

Declaration of the Emperor of Russia against Sweden.

PETERSBURG, February 24.
The following declaration has been pub-
lished here:

Justly indignant at the violence which
England has displayed towards the king of
Denmark, the emperor of Russia, faithful
to his character and to his system of un-
ceasing care for the interests of his em-
pire, notified to the king of Great Britain,
that he could not remain insensible of so
unjust and unexampled an aggression on a
sovereign connected with him by the ties
of blood and friendship, and who was the
most ancient ally of Russia.

His imperial majesty informed the king
of Sweden of this determination by a note,
dated the 24th of September last, presented
to the Swedish ambassador.

An article of the treaty concluded in
1783, between the empress Catherine and
Gustavus III, and another in the treaty of
1800, between the late emperor Paul and
the present king of Sweden, contain the
reciprocal stipulated agreement to maintain
the principle, that the Baltic is a close sea,
with the guarantee of its coasting against

all acts of his hostility, violence, or
exactions whatever; and further, to em-
ploy for this purpose all the means in the
power of the contracting parties. His im-
perial majesty referring to these treaties,
considers himself not merely authorised,
but bound to call upon the king of Sweden
for his co-operation against England.

His Swedish majesty did not disavow
the obligation imposed upon him by the trea-
ties referred to, but refused all co-opera-
tion until the French troops should be re-

moved from the coast, and the ports of
Germany opened to English ships. But the
question here was the checking of those
aggressions which England had commen-
ced, and by which all Europe was disturb-
ed. The emperor demanded from the
king of Sweden a co-operation founded on
treaties; but his Swedish majesty answered
by proposing to delay the execution of
the treaty to another period, and by trou-
bling himself with the care of opening the
Dutch ports for England. In a word, with
rendering himself of service to that Eng-
land, against which measures of defence
ought to have been taken. It would be
difficult to find a more striking proof of
partiality on the part of the king of Swe-
den towards Great Britain, than this which
he has here given.

His imperial majesty, on the 16th of
November, caused a second note to be
delivered, in which his Swedish majesty
was informed of the rupture between Rus-
sia and England.

This note remained two months unanswered,
and the answer which was trans-
mitted on the 9th January to his majesty's
ministers, was to the same purport as the
former.

The emperor is, however, far from
regretting his moderation. He is, on the
contrary, well pleased to recollect that he
has employed every means that remained
to him for bringing back his Swedish
majesty to the only system of policy which
is consistent with the interests of his states;
but his imperial majesty owes it at least
to his people, and to the security of his
dominions, which is to a sovereign the
highest of all laws no longer to leave the
co-operation of Russia and Sweden a matter
of doubt.

Informed that the cabinet of St. James,
endeavoring to terrify Denmark into a
concurrence with the interests of England,
threatened that Swedish troops should oc-
cupy Zealand, and that the possession of
Norway should be guaranteed to the king
of Sweden; assured also that his Swedish
majesty, while he left the Russian note
unanswered, was secretly negotiating a
treaty at London, his imperial majesty
perceived that the interests of his empire
would be very ill secured were he to per-
mit his neighbor the king of Sweden, at
the commencement of a war between Rus-
sia and England, to disguise his well known
sentiments of attachment to the latter
power, under the appearance of a pre-
tended neutrality. His imperial majesty,
therefore, cannot allow the relations of
Sweden towards Russia to remain longer
in uncertainty. He cannot give his con-
sent to such a neutrality.

His Swedish majesty's intention being
therefore no longer doubtful, nothing re-
mained for his imperial majesty but to re-
sort to those measures which Providence
has placed in his hands, for no other pur-
pose except that of giving protection and
safety to his dominions; and he has deemed
it right to notify this intention to the
king of Sweden, and to all Europe.

Having thus acquitted himself of that
duty, which the safety of his dominions
require, his imperial majesty is ready to
change the measures he is about to take,
to measures of precaution only, if the king
of Sweden will, without delay, join Rus-
sia and Denmark in shutting the Baltic a-
gainst England until the conclusion of a
maritime peace. He himself invites the
king, his brother-in-law, for the last time,
and with all the feelings of real friendship,
no longer to hesitate in fulfilling his obli-
gations, and in embracing the only system
of policy which is consistent with the in-
terests of the northern powers. What has
Sweden gained since her king attached
himself to England?

Nothing could be more painful to his im-
perial majesty than to see a rupture take
place between Russia and Sweden. But
his Swedish majesty has it still in his pow-
er to prevent this event by, without delay,
resolving to adopt that course which alone
can preserve strict union between the two
states.

Done at St. Petersburg, Feb. 10, 1808.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

A HINT.

Extract of the third section of the act of Con-
gress incorporating the Washington Bridge
Company.

" And be it further enacted, That when
nineteen hundred of the said shares shall be
subscribed for, as aforesaid, or as soon after
as may be, the said board of commissioners
shall call a meeting of the COMPANY, at the
city of Washington, by public advertisement
in one or more gazettes published in Wash-
ington, Alexandria or Georgetown, appointing
a fit & convenient time & place of meeting, for
the purpose of ELECTING FIVE DIREC-
TORS, A CLERK AND A TREASURER,

and such other officers, agents and servants, as
the said COMPANY may think fit to appoint
and for transacting any other business, in pur-
suance of this act, and appertaining to the na-
ture and objects of the institution of the said
COMPANY."

Now if I understand this part of the section
of the act aright, I am led to believe that the
COMPANY are the Stockholders who have
the RIGHT (if they have not surrendered it)
of electing their own officers. And yet me-
thinks a report is in currency that TWO of
the commissioners from Alexandria, did agree
with the commissioners of Washington to
quash (in effect) that part of the law for
CERTAIN CONSIDERATIONS, to wit;
for the deposit of the funds in the bank of
Potomac, & for appointing the treasurer in the
town of Alexandria. For which considerations
they (the TWO commissioners from Alexan-
dria) pledged themselves to the commissioners
of Washington to support them in all other
pretensions. Now no person will censure the
commissioners at Washington for taking to
themselves ALL the balance. But as a stock-
holder of Alexandria, I think I have the right
to investigate the conduct of the commission-
ers, and to examine for myself if the Ex-
ecutive is a fair one, a just one and equivalent to the
object surrendered. Suppose 1st the money
deposited in the bank of Potomac, where is
the great advantage that is to result therefrom
if it is not made an object of speculation?
None that I can discover; and to be sure
no one will say that this money can or
ought to be appropriated to other object than
the bridge. 2d the appointment of the trea-
surer in Alexandria, this will be approved,
provided the interest of the bridge is attended
to; the character of the candidates the ser-
vices to be performed, and the compensation
for such services, are the next consideration,
I think I could name a man of equal standing
in society with any other in the town of Alex-
andria, for capacity and probity, and who can
give adequate security to any trust, that would
serve the company as treasurer for 1/2 cent.
commission which would be (to calculate the
building of the Bridge at \$80,000) a compensa-
tion of \$400. Now if I have not been wrong
informed I have learnt that another candidate
wont do it under \$800 dollars. If this be the
case, Stockholders which do you prefer?

I shall conclude by offering you the follow-
ing ticket,

Thomas Vowell, and } Directors.

William Harper, }
Chas. Page, { cashier of the bank of Po-
tomac } for treasurer, and

A. Lindo, for clerk;

Which ticket I am authorised to say will be
backed by a number of voters.

A friend to Individual rights.

Jamaica Rum.

Twenty hogsheads high proof SPIRITS,
will be sold at auction, to-morrow, at twelve
o'clock, at Vowell's wharf, on liberal credit,
for approved endorsed notes.

P. G. Marsteller,

April 29.

For BOSTON, Or any Port to the Northward.

The Sloop
WOLCOTT,
WOLCOTT PRATT, Master;
Will be dispatched as soon as
possible. For freight or passage, having ex-
cellent accommodations, apply to the Master
on board at Harper's wharf.

April 29.

To Hire for one Year,
A Young, Active, NEGRO MAN;

Capable of the duties of a Waiter or House-
Servant.

ENQUIRIES OF

THE PRINTER.

April 29,

Saturday next being a
must day in course, the Volunteer Company
of Alexandria are hereby notified to appear at
the Court House square at three o'clock P. M.
armed and accoutered. All delinquents will
be reported. By order.

TO RENT,
A BRICK HOUSE, on Prince-street, now
occupied by James Douglass. For terms ap-
ply to

Mary Fletcher.

April 22.

law 3m

ROBERT GRAY,
Bookseller and Stationer, King-street, Alexan-
dria, offers for sale, wholesale or retail,
The following BOOKS:

- 100 American Preceptor
100 Columbian Orator
26 Dwight's Geography
12 Eutropius
24 Jess's Tutors' Assistant
50 School Testaments
86 Webster's Selectios
12 Webster's Mercantile Arithmetic
300 Murray's English Reader
1000 Introduction to Reading
15 Mair's Caesar
25 Erasmus
100 Philadelphia Latin Grammar
20 Rudeman's Rudiments
100 Scott's Lesson's
250 Ashe's Grammar
12 Eutropius
36 Entick's Dictionary
25 Jones's Dictionary
50 Ramsay's Life of Washington
7 Guthrie's Geography, 2 vols. quar-
to, with a Folio Atlas
26 School Bibles
25 Family do. assorted
4 Bibles, octavo, with Camie's Notes
12 Horace Delphini
12 Virgil do.
12 Ovid do.
12 Caesar's do.
12 Sallust's do.
12 Leuden's Greek and Latin Testa-
ment
6 Cicero Delphini
6 Juvenal do.
6 Terrence do.
12 Bowditch's Practical Navigator
22 Universal History, abridged, for the
use of Schools
24 Morse's Geography, abridged
12 Goldsmith's England, abridged
12 _____ Rome, abridged
10 History of America
500 Dilworth's Spelling Book
100 Webster's do.
100 Universal do.
50 Columbian do.
72 Murray's do.
10 Misses Magazine.

And a variety of Books in the dif-
ferent departments of Literature and
Science.

April 15.

law 1m

SALT, &c.

TURK'S Island, St. Ubes, Ground Allum, & Liverpool fine, SUGAR in hds. and barrels, COFFEE, by tierce or bag. Imperial and Young Hyson TEA. N. E. RUM, in barrels. WHISKEY, in do. FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual. March 13. 2awtf.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or
more years, adjoining the place where-
on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a
complete set of Tools; a Dwelling House in
comfortable condition, calculated for a fami-
ly, together with between three and four acres
of very rich land.—From several years ex-
perience, I can with truth declare, that there
can be no better stand for a blacksmith than
the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9—(15.) lawf
N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I
will give good wages to a young man, or a
man with a family. T. B. M.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th
of April inst., a NEGRO WOMAN, named

M O L L Y :

She is a low stout-made woman, about 23
years of age, has a down look, yellow com-
plexion, had on a homespun mixed habit, white
stockings and coarse shoes. She has a husband
living with Judge Fitzhugh in Alexandria and
it is supposed she is harbored somewhere in
town. Whoever takes up and secures her, so
that I get her again shall receive the above
reward and reasonable charges if brought
home.

John Bowen,
Prince William county near
Hay-market.

Masters of vessels and others are
forewarned against harboring employing or
carrying her off.

April 26.

dst.

FOR SALE,
Spanish HIDES,
White and Brown clayed SUGARS in
bags,
Muscavado SUGARS in hds. & lbs.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in pipes,
half pipes and qr. ca. ks.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.
Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 26.

law 3m

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS,
APPOINTED by the act of Con-
gress, "entitled an act authorising the
erection of a BRIDGE over the river Po-
tomac, within the District of Columbia," hereby
give notice, that a meeting of the Stockholders
of the Washington Bridge Company, agreeably
to the directions of the said act, will be held at
Stiles Hotel in the city of Washington, on
Monday the 2d of May between 10 o'clock
A. M. and 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing
five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer, and
such other officers, agents and servants, as the
said Company may think fit to appoint, and
for transacting any other business, in pursu-
ance of the said act, and appertaining to the
nature and objects of the institution of said
Company.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT BRENT.

Chairman.

Form of a Proxy.

I hereby empower to give as
many votes in my name for the officers of the
Washington Bridge Company, at the ensu-
ing election as I hold shares, and to transact
during the same such other business as may
be necessary.

Given under my hand this day
of April 12.

Witness,

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA,
HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Jaret, in cases of
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiëdam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapée do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-

to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay-

enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket

salt; starch; fig blue; florant indigo; Geor-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-

per; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpow-

der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-

sh battle powder] from F to treble sealed,

chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscet and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-

mmonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and an-

chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clear good alum salt suitable

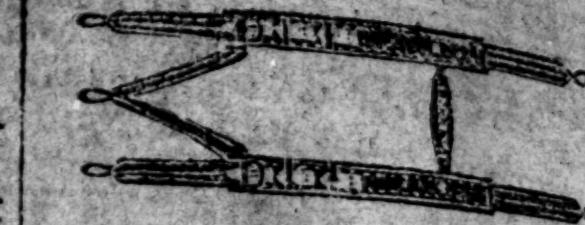
for the fishery, &c. &c.

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
Respectfully inform his FRIENDS and the pub-
lic in general,

THAT he has taken the house lately occu-
pied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the
name of the Washington Tavern, and has pro-
vided himself with choice liquors, good beds,
and is prepared to accommodate customers
the best manner, and has a careful and at-
tentive hostler; he solicits a portion of public
patronage.

March 18.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,
FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far ex-
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of
Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on
advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25.

The American Artillerists Companion

OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d Regt
and inspector of artillery of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and but-

rels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Peas

in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Ous-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetings and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-

lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spra-

maciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,